question in its general character. The time would come towever, when the question would be probed to the very contom. The question to be considered, was the invasion of our soil. Mr. Davis then argued to the point that it was a matter of extreme doubt, whether in crossing the kilo Grande, the Mexicans had invaded the rightful terriory of the United States.

Mr. Sevier assumed that, at the proper time, he was easy to join them upon that question. He then referred to the fleet sent before Vena Cruz, before Texas was annexed, and the army sent down across the Southwar fronting, while Mr. Calhoun was Secretary of State.

Mr. J. M. CLAVYON thought that Congress ought to have seen consulted in these military proceeding against which had the army been sent down to the Rio Grande Had we any settlements there to protect?

Col. Bexvior replied to the effect, that the chairman, serhaps, knew nothing at all about the matter.

Mr. J. M. CLAVYON declared that the whole conduct and policy of the executive, in these military demonstrations, was unjustifiable, and justiy calculated to provoke leavies to war.

Mr. Sevier explained, that the transfers of the army, within aux explained.

policy of the executive, in these military demonstras, was unjustifiable, and justly calculated to provoke fee to war.

**Sever explained, that the transfers of the army, in our own territory, were always ordered by the ident, without consulting Congress.

**Clayrox thought there was no necessity of enthing opposite Matamoras to protect our frontier.

**Clayrox thought there was no necessity of enthing opposite Matamoras to protect our frontier.

**Severs and that that position was chosen by Gen. In under the approval of Gen. Wool and Gen. Scott.

**President had given the officer a carte blanche as to position on the Rio Grande.

**Clayrox said that was neither here nor there—entrenchment of the army opposite Matamoras, with thery of 18 pounders, was an aggressive act. There not a nation in the civilized world but would so relit. And the President was responsible for the whole. He was responsible for precipitating us into war a friendly nation without consultation of either ich of Congress.

**Allex boldly, and with great force, vindicated the cutive, showing that all the aggressions were from ice, and that all our measures were purely defen. He deplored this early spirit of opposition to the ident, in a question where the honor of the country at stake, and thought it would be better to reserve denunciations at least for the present.

**Clayrox persisted that there was no justification he President in thrusting the army into a position the could not fail to provoke hostilities with Mexico.

**Calmous explained why the army and the navy sent down to Mexico during the administration of Fyler. The army was designed to protect our Southfrontier from the Indians, and (as understood) the was stationed in the Gulf for the protection of our merce.

Mr. Tyler. The army was designed to protect our Southern frontier from the Indians, and (as understood) the navy was stationed in the Gulf for the protection of our commerce.

Mr. Severa admitted the explanation about the army, but said the instructions to the fleet were:—"Show your selves before Vera Cruz," with the apparent design of provoking Mexico into a fight.

Mr. Calhoun said this was not the proper time to discass that question.

Gen. Sam Houston sustained the message—defended the position of Taylor—and the emergency required that the position at Matamoras should be maintained. It was a time for action and not for words. American blood had been shed on American soil—admitted to be Texan soil before the annexation. We must vindicate it now. It was consecrated by American blood—and it had been consecrated before.

THE MESSAGE REFERRED.

The question was taken on the reference, and so much of the message as related to the invasion of Texas, and the means required to meet it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and so much as related to the abstract question of war was assigned to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Speight renewed the metion to print 2,0000 extra copies of the Message and documents.

After some conversation between Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Sieder, on the subject of the latter refusing our minister, "a list of the letters" accompanying the message was read, embracing the correspondence between the State Department, and Mr. Slidell, &c.

With some further conversation between Gen. Cass and Mr. Crittenden, the letter from Senor Pena to Mr. Black, of October 13th, 1845, was read, suggesting the reception of our minister to settle "the dispute" between Mexico and the the United States.

The executive order of the 13th January last, directing Gen. Taylor to remove from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, was also read.

Mr. Cartrender then most elequently expressed his grief that we should be the first to make war upon a sister republic and our nearest neighbor. He deplored his a

Sevies regretted that the government was always. It had been wrong in the late war—wrong in see of the French indemnities—wrong in the war lack Hawk—and now it is wrong in resisting an in from Mexico. The Senator from Kentucky proceedings of peace. I, sir, would pursue a diffusion of the second of the second

bessed commission to peace. The provided and the read plan.

Mr. Cantendow—Whip them?

Mr. Szyrk—Yes, sir, whip them—that's the way we settle old scores in our country, fight 'em out.

Mr. Huntington, Mr. Cass, Mr. Allen, Mr. Speight and Mr. Crittenden had some conversation on withdrawing the ayes and noes, when

Mr. Sprintr observed that as the opposition to the printing was withdrawn, he withdrew the call for the ayes and noes.

And the 20,000 extra copies of the message were ordered to be printed.

MORNING BUSINESS.

the peace establishment 64. Men to be emission for any years instead of three.

Col. Benyor explained the bill, and the advantages of the longer term of enlistment.

The bill passed. It adds over one-third to the present

Col. Benton next reported the bill relating to the two regiments of mounted men for the western frontiers, disagreeing to the House amendment converting it into a bill for the general increase of the army, and restoring it to its original shape for the further increase of two full regiments of dragooms. The bill also provides that the officers should not be restricted to the present slist of officers of the army.

neers should not be restricted to the present slist of offi-cers of the army.

The bill was promptly agreed to and passed.

Col. Benton suggested an Executive session.

The bill for the re-annexation of Alexandria to Virginia; the bill of appropriations for the Post-Office Department, and several other bills from the House were read and referred.

ment, and several other units from the frozen and referred.

Mr. Archer moved a reconsideration upon the Oregon bill. A cross-firing followed the motion between Col. Benton and Mr. Archer. At length, upon a motion to reconsider now,

Mr. Archer said it was due from the courtesies of the Senate that the Senator from Missouri should not now press a reconsideration, especially when this side (Mr. Archer's) of the Senate was so thin, and the other side was full.

Archer's) of the Senate was so thin, and the other side was full.

[Now the fact is bothe sides were about equally thing.]

Colonel Brayers said he would take no advantage of the deplction on the other side; but he was reminded of an anecdote of the young general Bonaparte. It was during one of the insurrections in Paris. A butcher's wife, a large fat woman, attacked him, and said that if it were not for your office-holders, who; get so fat on what you rob us of, we should not be in such a starving endition. The young general said, I will leave it to the company, Madame, which of us two is the fattest.—(Laughter.) New I say, I will leave it to the Senator which side of the Senate is the thinnest. (General explosion of laughter all round. A real hearty goad laugh.) The laugh was turned against the butcher's wife, sir, as it is now against the hinness of the other side of the Senator will enjly let the bill go, I will promise to explain it to his setisfaction on our way home.

Mr. Arguna war started in his setisfaction on our way home. ome. Mr. Anchen persisted in his desire for a reconsidera-

Colonel BENTEN then effered a compromise. If the Se-meter would go at once into an Executive, he would let the bill pass by till to-morrow.

Mr. ARCHER assented, and the Senate went into Execu-tive Session, as supposed, upon the subject of our rela-tions with Mexice.

Mornay, May 11, 1846.

The galleries were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and the seats of members well filled, in anticipation of proceedings growing out of our relations with Mexico.

The Rev. S. Turris delivered an eloquent and patriotic preyer.

Committees were called for reports, under a suspension of the rules.

Committees were called for reports, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Hoprins, from the Committee on the Post-office and Post Roads, reported a bill to re-organize the Post Office Department, and

A bill to amend the act passed in 1945, so as—1. To reduce the weight, (half an ounce,) now transported for five and ten cents, to one-fourth of an ounce; and 2. Charging fifteen cents for letters any distance over six hundred miles, until the terminatiod of the last lettings of the department.

The bills were reported to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mall STENERS.

On motion of Mr. Hoprins, the Committee on the Post-Poffice and Post Roads was discharged from the further consideration hf so much of the communication of the Postment General as relates to mall stemers; and it was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Broadders, from the Committee on the Library, reported a joint resolution authorizing H. Powers to execute an exception a found the resolution authorizing H. Powers to execute an exception as tatule of Washington, or a group of national characters, and appropriating fifty thousand delars; and it was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Parter submitted a resolution, calling upon the President to communicate to the House all the orders given to General Taglor, connected with the proceedings on the South-wester boundary of Texas.

Mr. Parter submitted a resolution, calling upon the President to communicate to the House all the orders given to General Taglor, connected with the proceedings on the South-wester boundary of Texas.

The Brakers informed him that the motion could not be entertained, as the House was now already acting un-

der a suspension of the rules, for the purpose of calling on the several committees for reports.

A large number were presented; and
The House resolved into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Gordon'in the chair,) and took up the bill making appropriation for

THE MILITARY ACADESY AT WEST FOINT.
The bill having been read by the Clerk,
Mr. Sawyes moved to strike out the first section.
Mr. Hoffins said that the object of going into Committee was to perfect the bill, and not to destroy it.
Mr. J. Thompson inquired whether it was not in order that the bill should now be read section by section, for the purpose of amendment.
Mr. Sawyes claimed the floor. He had undeastood that the bill had been read through, and he had moved to strike out the first section. I have (said he) very little confidence in this academy, and am not willing to spend money to support it. That is all I have to say, sir.
On the question being stated, tellers were asked, but refused.

And the motion to strike out was decided in the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Haralson.—Mr. Speaker.—
The Speaker.—Does the Gentleman from Georgia.
Mr. Barly.—Mr. Speaker.—
The Speaker.—Does the Gentleman from Georgia yield the floor?

Volunters.—Warlike President of the United States, under certain contingencies therein named, to accept the services of volunteers, and for other purposes.—[Cries of "not in order."] Well, this is not in order. I move a suspension of the rules, and that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for the purpose of taking up the bill.

The motion prevailed; and Mr. Hopkins was called to preside.

Mr. Haralson moved that the bill be road.

Mr. Baren desired to ask the gentleman from Georgia to have the correspondence read first. [Several voices: "Take up the bill first."]

Mr. Haralson said he preferred that the bill be taken up first; perhaps the committee would then rise, and fix a time for taking the bill out of committee—say in an hour or two. The accompanying documents of the message could be read when they went into committee again.

Mr. Baren inquired whether it was im order to have the correspondence read?

The Chairman thought not.

The Question was put and decided in the affirmative.

And the bill was taken up.

The Clerk commenced reading it; when

Several gentlemen said they could not understand it; the Clerk read too fast. [They did not consider that time was too precious to admit of delay.]

Voices: "What is the number of the bill?" and the answer, by several. "145"

There was a file of copies of this on a little stand near the table; but they soon disspecard; gentlemen went up and helped themselves.

The Clerk read the bill on slow time, and when he had finished,

Mr. Baisneranopr moved that the committee rise, with a view of fixing the time when debate shall cease in committee.

Mr. Holmes of New York, enquired whether it would be in order, to call for the reading of the documents?

The Clerk read too disspecation to rise debateable?

The Chairman reported that the C strike out the first section. I have (said he) very little considence in this scadeny, and an mot willing to spend money to support it. That is all I have to say, sir.

On the question being stated, tellers were asked, but refused.

And the motion to strike out was decided in the negative—ayes 55, nays 191.

Mr. Rayssun declared himself in favor of abolishing the institution, but not until the cadets now there shall amendment.

Mr. Sawyar had a word to say. He must rise, as every honest and patriotic man should, and strike at whatever he thought detrimental to the interests of his country—life he suffered such abill of abuse to pass by in silence, and not, as a representative of the people, raise his voice in behalf of threesentative of the people, raise his voice in behalf of the suffered such as representative of the people, raise his voice in behalf of the suffered such on the wait with Mexico, and not, as a representative of the United States on the subject; yet we have token no action! But we are here taxing the people a unpoport an institution which is a blight and curse on the nation. What have we heard from the South? Action in the Fresident has not sent in the necessary institution, and here we are in contracted and the subject of the su

The House had passed all the acts the President ned saked then to pass, and it was now witting of the Seases. Chain the property of the proper

Mr. G. Davis—The House has ordered the message and the documents shall be read. Can the motion to lay on the table be entertained before the House has dispensed with the further reading? I think not:

The Spraker—The House can vote ou the motion to lay on the table. If it does not prevail, the documents can then be ordered to be read.

Mr. Schenker—I made the point, and appeal from the decision of the chair.

The question was put, and the House sustained the decision.

The question was put, and the flothe substantial decision.

The Speaker stated the question, Shall the message and accompanying documents be laid on the table, and printed?

The yeas and nays were called for. Mr. Ashmux called for the reading of the documents. The Speaker said they could not now be read, unless the House should refuse to second the demand for the previous question, and order them to be read.

Mr. Raymaux said the previous question had been moved.

moved.

Mr. Winthrop had a question of order.

The Speaker.—The gentleman rises to a question of

It is true, it was not reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. At the time the committee were in session, they were ignorant of what would be the purport of the message; but the amendment had been framed, as he had before remarked, in censequence of the recommendation of the President.

Mr. BROKKNROGUOM designed to submit a substitute for the amendment of Mr. Bruckrofof—declaring a state of war, and authorizing the President to retaints by invading Mexico.

Mr. THOMPSOK, of Mississippi, said that if Mr. Brockenborough's should be rejected, he would propose an amendment to the bill—declaring war, and authorizing the President to use all the land and naval forces of the United States, to carry the same into effect.

Mr. BROCKENDROGUOM said the conduct of the gentleman from Mississippi was similar to the declaration of 1812. He was willing to accept it as a substitute. It was absolutely necessary that the bill should be passed. He agreed with the gentleman from Ohio Mr. Brinkerhoff) that war had been declared, and that we should act promptly, and without delay, if we would avoid what Wellington once said—" a small war by a great courtry." We should open wide the gates of war, and prepare the people for it. Let Congress authorize an invasion of Siezico, in relialation for the blood shed on the shores of the Rio Grade. He had merely introduced the amendment for the purpose of carrying out his views. Let us have something—not hoping and looking for good results, but putting our shoulders to the wheel.

Mr. Hours, of South Carolina, denied that, as far as informed to the communicated, that we had any proof that there been communicated, that we had any proof that there been communicated, that we had any proof that there had been a declaration of war by Mexico. He appealed to enclemen not to declare war milety may be a submitted to give the president discretionary power.

Mr. Bover submitted an amendment, prefaced by a preamble, "Whereas, by the not of the republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that go

The SPEARER.—The gentleman rises to a question of order.

Mr. WINTHROF stated the point—Whether a vote could not be taken first on the motion to lay on the table, and then a vote on the motion to print?

The SPEARER decided that the question was divisible.

Mr. WINTHROF.—Then I ask for a division. I can debate the subject on the motior to print.

Mr. Haralson.—I made the motion in anticipation of debate.

Mr. WINTHROF.—I ask whether, on a motion to print, a member has a right to ask for the reading, before he votes? We should assuredly know whether the matter to be printed is worthy, and whether the institutions of the country, and its best interests, require it. I call for a division of the question.

A division was ordered, and the documents laid on the table. The question was recurring on the printing,
Mr. Wistmoor called for the reading of the docu-

The question was recurring on the printing,
Mr. Winther called for the reading of the documents.

Mr. Hoffins and others objected.

And the question was taken, and the Acuse refused to
order the documents to be read.

The Spraker stated the question to be on the printing.
Mr. Scherce. Mr. Speaker, I asked for the year and
nays on the division.

[There was great confusion at this stage of the proceedings—the substance of the message afforded a theme
of the deepest interest.]

The Spraker. The gentleman may be correct. The
Chair, however, must first hear the motion of a gentleman before he can put it.
Mr. Scherce. It peace or war to be decided by the
oracle of the Chair?

The Spraker. Peace or war depends on the cracles of
the country. [Cries of "Good."]
Mr. Scherce, (in a loud tone.) I insist. [What else
he may have said, was lost in the thunder tones of "order," "order," and the sound of the speaker's gavil.]
Mr. Ratheur nose to a point of order.

The Spraker stated the condition of things in the
House.

Mr. Scherce As I did not suppose that a snap judg-

HOUSE.

Mr. SCHENCE — As I did not suppose that a snap judgment would be resorted to—[cries of "order." I move to ["order"]—reconsider the vote by which the House refused to permit the reading of the documents.

The SPERKER—The gentleman calls for a reconsidefused to permit the reading of the documents.

The Spraken—The gentleman calls for a reconsideration.

Mr. Sims, of Missouri—Is it in order to lay that motion on the table?

The Spraken—It is.

Mr. Sims—Teen I move to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Sims—Teen I move to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Schence—(quickly, rising from his seat)—I call for the yeas and nays.

They were ordered, and the motion of Mr. Schenck was laid on the table by a vote of—yeas 116, nays 69.

Mr. Haralson—I now move the previous question on the motion to paint. My object is——[cries of "order," no debate."

The Spraken—No debate is in order.

Mr. P. King appealed to the gentleman to withdraw motion, that certain papers from General Taylor to the War Department might be read.

Mr. Haralson rose to a question of order.

The Spraken—The gentleman rises to a question of order. I A voice: "Oh! I'm sick of these kind of questions!"]

Mr. Haralson,—My chiect was not—[Cries of "or-

The hour to which the debate was limited having arrived.

The committee proceeded to vote on the amendments pending, and which were submitted.

Mr. BRINKERHOFF's amendment was rejected—ayes 80, noes 87.

Mr. HOLMES, of New York, offered a provise, as an amendment, that our army should only proceed west atd south of the Nueces, to rescue our army now on the Rio Grande.

Cries of a "count," and "go it!"

There were eight in the ammative!

Voices. "Give it up," and "no, no!"

The negative vote was taken, and 122 members voted. So the amendment was rejected.

After several other amendments had been voted down, Mr. J. R. Index members when the purpose of referring the bill to a standing committee. order. [A voice: "Oh! I'm sick of these kind of questions!"]

Mr. Haralson.—My object was not.— [Cries of "order."] I do not desire to deprive the House of the information; but the members could have the benefit of the documents in the coumittee of the whole. By universal consent, it would be competent to take them up in committee. Does any one object to that? I trust the House will refer them to the committee of the whole. I move to take them up and give them that reference.

The Syzarzz put the question, and it was agreed to.
The decuments were then ordered to be printed.

Mr. C. J. Iwagzangut.—Does the chair decide that papers laid on the table can be read.

Mr. Gentrav meved to staffic out the first and second sections of the bill.

The Chairman said the motion was not in order. The question was taken on Mr. Boyd's amendment, as above, and it was agreed to—Ayes, 99; Noes, 76.

The bill having been amended in several particulars, at half past four o'clock, the Committee rose.

A dozen members sprung to their feet, vociferating "Mr. Speaker," and this scene excited much laughter.

Mr. Brinkerhorr was recognised by the Speaker, and he moved the previous question. (Cries, "Let's have it.")

The demand was seconded, and Mr. Boyd's amendment was concurred in by—yeas 123, mays 67.

The other amendments of the committee were concurred in—that giving volunteers \$10, instead of \$8, by—yeas 104, mays 82.

The bill declares a state of war—authorizes the President to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers—appropriates ten millions of dollars—to complete the public armed vessels now authorized by law—to charter merchant vessels and steamboats, larm them &c., for the protection of the sea-board, lake coast, and the general defence of the country.

The bill having been ordered to be engrossed for a third reading,

The question was stated on its passage, when

Mr. G. Davis asked to be excused from voting. (Cries, "Oh, excuse him.") His reason was that the bill recites an untruth on its face, and he proceeded to speak against it.

Mr. Douglass and others called him to order.

The Sexake decided that he was in order.

Mr. Bainkerhory took an appeal.

Mr. Ewisko, of Pa. called for the yeas and mays, and they were ordered. (Cries of "Oh withdraw the appeal.")

However, the question was taken, and the Chair sustained by a vote of—ye

mits.

Mr. Bainerriour objected to the gentleman proceeding.

Mr. Davis. — If gentlemen will not hear me [cries of "order"] I will withdraw ["order"] my motion, but protest against the presemble of the bill.

And he sat down.

Mr. Bayly (loudly, so as to be heare above the humming of many voices) Mr. Speaker—

The Spraker rapped with his hammer, to bring gentlemen to silence.

Mr. Bayly—I consider the bill a declaration of war, and without the Executive recommendation. I am anxious to vote for men and money, and succor for our army, and to repel invasion; but while doing so, I must protest also against the preamble. [Laughter.] I withdraw my request to be excused from voting.

Mr. Right desired to know whether a separate vote could not be taken on the preamble.

The SPRAKER was understood to reply negatively.

Mr. E. B. Holmes, of New York, protested against the preamble, although he voted for the bill.

The result of the vote was announced—Yeas 124, nays 14.

A motion was made to re-consider the above vote on the passage of the bill, and it was lost.

On motion of Mr. Boy the title of the bill was altered to read, "An act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the republic of Mexico."

Augmentation of the Earney.

The bill, as returned from the Senate, providing for an

Mexico."

AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.

The bill, as returned from the Senate, providing for an augmentation of the rank and file of the army, was taken up, and, without debate, the amendments made by the Senate were concurred in.

And at six o'clock the House adjourned.

And at six o'clock the House adjourned.

SAFETT OF CAPT. THORNION AND LIEUTENANT MASON.—We are rejoiced to learn, by this evening's mail, that Captain Seth B. Thornton, and Lieut. Mason, with two dragoons, had arrived safe in General Taylor's camp.

Captain Thornton, discovering the ambuscade too late to retreat, had plunged gallantly 'hrough the enemy's ranks, and cut his way with his own sword, with a bolduess and intrepidity that is almost incredible. It seems he is not to be killed by accidents of flood or field. He is the same gentleman who so narrowly escaped when the Pulaski was blown up. He had the yellow fever several times in Florida, and has passed through many other hair breadth 'scapes.

When Gen. Worth left the camp, Capt. Thornton asked him for his sword. The general buckled it upon him, and when he heard yesterday of Capt. The gallantry, he exclaimed, "That was my sword. I knew it would never be disgraced in his hands. He is as noble and gallant a fellow as ever held sword in hand"—Washington Union, May 11.

Millitary Movements—In accordance with a

a fellow as ever held sword in hand"—Washington Union, May 11.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS—In accordance with a determination of the War Department to send the entire disposable force of the U.S. Army to Texas, the two companies of Artillery stationed at Fort McHenry, and the three companies now at Fortress Monroe, have been ordered to the seat of war forthwith. The whole will be under the command of Colonel Benton, and will, we learn, proceed by sea to Foint isabel. The companies at Fort McHenry are F, 3d Artillery, Lieut. Tompkins; and K, 4th Artillery, Lieut. Hunt.—Belt. American, May 12.

Baltimore, May 12, 1846.

War Excitement—Death of Rev. Chas. T. Torrey—Military Visit—Trienmial Catholic Council—Mr. Murdoch—The Races—Markets, &c.

The news from the army on the Rio Grande has caused more general excitement in this city than has before taken place, perhaps, during the present generation. People begin to collect every evening, about 5 o'clock, at the telegraph and the newspaper offices, waiting for extras and despatches, where they continue even to 12 or 1 o'clock at night, discussing the news that may be received, censuring the course of the government, as well as of the officer in command. The southern mail did not connect at Washington last night; consequently all that was received was a mere corroboration of former news, and came to hand by telegraph.

Rather a disastrous rail road accident occurred on Seturday night on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about 27 miles from the city, to the passenger train onits way thither. It was caused by a loose rail, which tore up a considerable distance of the track, and forced the cars off of the rail, considerably damaging several of them. A breakman named Webb had his thigh caught between two of the cars and almost mashed to a jelly. His leg was amputated by Professor Smith.

breakman named Webb had his thigh caught between two of the cars and almost mashed to a jelly. His leg was amputated by Professor Smith.

The Rev. Charles F. Torrey died at the penitentiary on Saturday evening, his death being caused by an ulceration of the lungs, but having been greatly hastened by the anxiety of mind about the recent fruitless efforts to obtain his release. The Governor thought that it was far better to let him die in prison, as a means of deterring others from pursuing his ill-advised course, than to pardon him when so near death as to render his removal from its walls impossible.

The Boston Phalanx, a new military company, under the command of Capt. Newall A. Thompson, have notified our military of their intention to visit this city next month.

The Triennial Provincial Council of the Catholic Church met at the Cathedral yesterday. There were 22 bishops in attendance, and the sight was grand and imposing in the extreme. The Cathedral was crowded, inside and out, two hours before the appointed time of meeting.

side and out, two hours before the appointed time of meeting.

The races over the Canton Course commence to-morrow, and it is expected will be of unusual interest. A great number of the Southern as well as Northern gentry are here, and an exciting time is anticipated.

Mr. Murdoch and Miss Clara Ellis commence an engagement at the Holliday street theatre this evening, in the characters of Claude and Pauline.

The Markers.—The Southern news will, it is supposed, materially effect the markets, though in what way I am rather at a loss to caceive. On Saturday prices were firm at former quotations, though there seemed to be no disposition to operate.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12, 1846. The war excitement continues to increase in intensity.

A meeting of the citizens has been called by Mayor
Swift, for to-morrow afternoon, to express their opinion
upon the state of public affairs, and to adopt measures

Swift, for to-morrow afternoon, to express their opinion upon the state of public affairs, and to adopt measures required in the present emergency.

The great case of the Insurance Bank of Columbus, Georgia, against the United States Bank, did not commence yesterday, owing to the sickness of one of the counsel for the defence, and the absence of an important witness. The Hon. Seaborn Jones and Senator Colquitt were in attendance as counsel for the plaintiff; but Senator Webster, who was to appear as counsel for the defence, was not present, much to the disappointment of the crowd that filled the court room. The trial has gone off until November next.

Lotters from Pottsville give details of much destruction in that vicinity, by the freshet. Sowers! lives are known to be lost, and others reported. So much injury has been dene on the Schuylikill Navigation, that there is no hopes of its commencing operations until August. No important damage has been done to the Reading and Schuylikill Valley railroads line, but all the bridges on the Minchill railway are swept away, and six on the Mill Creek road. The Belmont branch of the valley road has been considerably damaged. Lawton's colliery, at the head of Mill Creek, has suffered greatly, all the fixtures having been swept away.

The steamship Washington arrived this morning from your city. She is a fine vessel, and her trips between this city and New York during the present summer will no doubt be profitable to the owners, and a pleasure to those passengers who partake of them.

A fine locomotive from the owners, and a pleasure to those passengers who partake of them.

A fine locomotive from the Norris' foundry, was this morning placed upon a barge to go to New York, by the way of the Rarian canat. It is called the J. Corning, and is to ply upon the Utica and Schenectady railroad.

The sales of stocks were light to-day, but the prices elightly recovered from the extreme depression of yesterday.

terday.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.

Mar 12—First Board—500 shares Girard Bank, 8%; 150 do Vicksburg, 6%; 850 50 Lehigh Interest, 42.

After Board—437 50 Lenigh Mortgage Loan, 75; 200 sha Reading RR, 30%; 5000 do Bonds, 6 cash, 70; 100 shares Girard Bank, 8%; 150 do Vicksburg do, 6%.

Second Board—153 Wilmington RR, 30; 30 Kentucky Bk, 75%; 18 Girard Bank, 9.

After Sales—100 Reading RR, 31%.

AFTER SALES—106 Reading R.R., 212.

Braken's Board, May 11.—175 shares Long Island RR, 245; 130 do do, 34; 36 do do, 32, 345; 5 Reading RR, 33; 170 do do, 3, 335; 1 do Western RR, 57; 6 do Boston & Froyi-dence RR, 18; 476 do Norwich & Worcester RR, 545; 15 do do, 54; 25 do East Boston, 14%.

Second Board—25 shs Long Island RR, 335; 5 do Western RR, 555; 1 do do, 57.

COMMERCIAL. New York, Tuesday, May 12. les were made in Pots at \$3 75, and in Poarls

Aspes — Sales were made in rots at \$3.75, and in Pearls at \$4.65.

Brandsturys — The sales in Genescelars, very light at \$4.65; a 475; a lot of Michigan is reported to have been taken at \$4.63; a 4.66; Georgetown and Howard street are held at \$4.50 a 4.65;

Cotron.—The sales to-day were 1000 bales, at prices

Uplands. Plorida. Mob. 4 Texas.

Indicator, Training Trai

head.

Sheep and Lambs—The latter are not much in request.

Sheep are selling at from \$1 75, \$5 a \$6, at which prices all at market were taken.

Cows and Calves—A steady demand prevailed, and all offered were taken at prices ranging from \$15 25, 30 a \$40.

Passongers Arrivod.

8r Dominge—Brig St Marks—G S Abrahams & lady, Boston; H Stubbe, J Grangerand, Moses Stevenson, St Domingo.

Aquadilla—Bark Carmelita—Mrs Micacle de Pasos and son, Lewis Ellacler.

Galvestos—Ship Star Republic—Miss Groesbeck, Mrs Allen Lewis and child, Miss Groesbeck, Mrs Jacobs and servant, Mrs J H Cock, Mr Beaumont, lady and child, T H Hawkins, W Taylor—5 in steerage.

Passengers Salled.

Livenroot.—Packet ship Stephen Whiney—H B Dorning Jamaica, Wi; JH Mulford, Albany; E C Jacot, Dr Powers, James C Hess, As; West and lady, Henry Fisher, A Richards, B Brannan, New York; H Mitchell, Mexico; Mrs Solomon, Miss Solomon, Miss A Solomon, Montreal; J C Canfield and lady, Baltimore; Matthew T Millar, Philadelphia; E C Lyford, Boston.

MARITIME HERALD.

We hope that Captains of vessels arriving at this port, not deliver any shipping lists, newspapers, news or parce ceded for this office, to any persons other than the New Filots, or Capt. ROSERT SILVEY, of our news fleet.

PORT OF NEW YORK, MAY 13.

Cleared.

Steumship Massachusetts, Wood, Washington, DC.
Ship Thomas, Vaughan, & Johns, NB. T E Gillespie.
Ship South Carolus, Hamilton, Charleston, G Button.
Ship Talbot, Storr, Astwerp, Schmidt & Balchen.
Bark Reliance, Briggs, St. Johns, NB, W & J T Tapacott.
Bark Rere Demill, Lewis, Savannah, R M Demill.
Bark Kennebec, Smith, Medera, W W Prath.
Bark Wees, Bmallman, Quebic, J McMurray,
Brig Lewis Walsh, Lefth, Kingston, Nesmith & Walsh.
Brig Leader, Davison, Windsor, Roule, Whitney & Co.
Brig Adas, Sherman, Vandror, Roule, Whitney & Co.
Brig Comst. Coc., Philadelphia, Platt & Pierson,
Schr War Wright, Weldon, Richmond.
Barge Comst. Coc., Philadelphia.
Bloop Empire, Thompson, New Haven,
Biesamer Authracite, Stewart, Philadelphia.
Arrived.

Bisamer Authracite, Stewart, Philadelphia.

Ship Star Republic, Moss, from Galveston, Texas, April 16, with cotton, to Brower & Neilson. Bld in company with bark Latrobe, Allein, of and for Baltimore.

Ship Franconia, Gannett, 18 days from New Orleans, with cotton, to Bepford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Ellan Freble, Ferkins, 18 days from Apalachicola, with cotton, to Bepford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Cordora, Lowell, 13 days from Apalachicola, with cotton, to master. 3d inst, 1at 24 59, lon 53 10, spake brig Radolph Grenne, 5 days from Pensacola for Key West. 5th instant, off Cape Florida, spoke bark John Snewer, 8 days from Apalachicola for Frovidence.

Br bark John Clark, Distrow, 38 days from Liverpool, in bullast, with passengers, to W & J T Tepacott. The J C in bound to St Johns.

Bark Oxford, Ross, (of Frospect) 10 days from Hawans, with sugar, to master. 5ld in company with brig J R Dow, for Cozmeta; bark Alga, for Trieste; bark Hope, for New York, and days, ampalite. Hopkins, 13 days from Aquadilla, with surent day.

wood, to Nesmith & Walsh.

Brig St Marks, Williams, 18 days from St Domingo City,
with mahogany, to A C Rosiere & Co.
Schr Nevis, Kinney, 16 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with
molasses, to F Harmony, Nephews & Co. Left bark America, for Portland, next day.
Schr Piot, Coland, 12 days from Neuvitas, with molasses,
to Holt & Owen.
Schr Empire, Clark, 11 days from St Croix, (West End)
with sugar, to F Wood. Sld in company with brig Vincennes,
for N York.
Schr Charleston, Davis, from Washington, NC, with naval
stores.

Below,
Ship Arrabella, Rice, from Liverpool, still rema
1 bark; 2 brigs-unknown.

1 bark; 2 brigs—unknown.

Salled.
Ships Stephen Whitney, for Liverpool; Union, for N Orleans; Catherine, for Charleston: Thomas, St Johns; bark Camilla, for Lisbon; brigs Duncan, for Harbor Crace, NF; Gallio, for Brandywine; Rebecce, and Citzen, for Wilmington; schr Bobert Mills, for St Jago, Texas.

Miscellaneous Record. The ship Agnes, for China, is detained until the 20th

ing.

We are indebted to the Richmond Enquirer, and the Charleston Patriot, for slips.

Charleston Patriot, for slips.

BARK GANGES, Eyting, sailed from Gharleston on the 9th inst, for Genoa, having repaired.

Naval.

The US frigate Culumbia, Com Roussean; sloops of war Plymouth, Captain Henry; Saratoga, Captain Shubrick; and brig Bambridge, Captain Pennington, were at the River Plate at the last accounts.

Spoken.

The U S frigate Culambia, Com Roussean; sloops of war Plymouth, Captain Henry; Saratoga, Captain Shubrick; and brig Saubridge, Captain Henrigton, were at the River Plate at the last accounts.

Ship Sartelle, Taylor, from New Orleans for New York, no date, lat 29 35, lon 78 46.

Bark Mason Barney, Scott, hence (Feb 19) for Montevideo, April 26, lat 26, lon 62 45, brig Allen, of Scittate, 10 days from Boston for Forto Rico.

April 26, lat 26, lon 62 15, brig Allen, of Scittate, 10 days from Boston for Forto Rico.

April 20, lat 39 24, lon 51 11, pansed an American bark standing on a wind to SW, showing a white signe!, blue border, with letters N L in the centre.

Brig Clinton, from Bangor, no date, lat 30 3′, lon 69 W.

Whalemen.

A letter from bark Charleston Packet, Howland, of N Bedford, reports her at St Helena March 20, with 700 bbls apm 100 do wh oil. Reports off Fort Dauphin, Jan 16, barks Hope, Ellis, New Bedford, 7½ months out, 430 apm, (reported July 15th, 30 apm 160 wh); Lafayette, Bowen, Warren, 6 months, 50 apm on board.

Arr at Nantucket 9th, schr Sophia, Swain, (which has been abney) to fit for Atlantic, whaling.

Below New Bedford, 19th, two ships, one showing B B Howard's signal, and supposed the Israel.

Spoke about Dec 12, by the Crescent, at Sag Harbor, lat 44 10, ion 159 40, Cicero, New Bedford, 1960 (reported Dec 224, 1500 bbls.)

Arr at Sag Harbor May 7, ship Ann, Leek, Facific Ocean, New Zealand Jan 16, 200 bbls 300 apm. The Ann apolic several ships on New Zealand, but brings no later news than that received by the Timon.

A letter from ship James Monroe, of Fairharce, reports having spoken, no date, &c. bark Belle, Handy, Fair Haven, 11 mouths out, 190 bbls spim, and a 80 bbl spim whalongside.

Foresign Ports.

A letter from ship James Monroe, of Fairharce, reports having spoken, no date, &c. bark Belle, Handy, Fair Haven, 11 mouths out, 190 bbls spim, and a 80 bbl spim white from Scitton, loading, whiler, repairing; Coulsians, Dewhurst, for Nocieans, Cappian, Fabody, for Nork, soon, Jose

mas, discharging; brigs Imogene, for Barbadoes, unc; Joseph. Loyal, disg.

Home Ports.

Aralactricola, May 2—in port, ships Huron, Weeks, for L'pool, idg; Danutlesa, Rogers, fm Liverpoel, disch'g; Probus. De Vries, for Havre, ldg; Alexander, Leeds, fm do, do; Solon, Bucknam, fm Havre, wig; Larolus, Stem, im Charleston, do; Cotton Planter, Fratt, from N York, do. Barks Camberland, Power, for Liverpool, idg; Due d'Orleans, Robertson, for Havre, ldg; Z Riug, Livermore, for New York, do; Magdals, Dodge, do do; Tiberius, Saurs, for Boston, do.—Brigs Gen Witson, Miner, for N York, with despatch; Wakulis, Mulford, from do, wrg; Cayuga, Mitchell, do do; Mais L Hill, Rogers, from New Orleans, do; Pleiades, Carter, arom Boston, do; Tybe, McCormack, for Frovidence, ldg.

Bostow, May 12—Arr bark Mindora, Davis, Manilla. Tegraphed, ship Levi H Gele, from New Orleans, brig Elizs, (supposed from Matanzas.) Signal for six brigs. Cid, ships Corsica, Capetown, CGH, and Calentar; Wm. Goddard, Forter, Mobile; brigs Fawn, Smail, Gonaives; Bejize, Dawes, St. Jago; Canton, Crowell, Philadelphia; acha President: Combs, Philadelphia via N. York. 2016, wind W. N. W. 10. N. M. and N. N. W. Inter, part very fresh, ship Corsica, anchored in the streadants Roads; Pones, St. Hago; Changas, Calenas, Eliza, Bargess, Chesapeake, Perseverance, and Clarendon. (for Wilmington, NC.)

Brig Will remains; hauled out of her berth but did not go to

CHARLESTON, May 9-Cld ship Adams Wolcott, Gardner, N Orleans; Carolina, GALVESTON, April 16—In port, G B Lamar, Richardson, for iew York, 1st uset: schr Richmond, of Boston, for N York. HARTPORD, May 9—Art schr Archelaus, Smith, from Phi-delphia.

S and E.

STONINGTON, May 7—Arr schrs Challenge, Parks, Philadel
Proving Tor Boaton: Granville. New York, for do: Effen, Harding, Hartford, for N Bedford.

WISCASSET, May 9—Cld bark Casilds, Higgins, for Me-

By Last Night's Southern Mail.

AT A MEETING of Fire Engine Company, No. at the Engine House on Wednesday Evening, M. 1846, the resignation by Mr. Nicholas F. Wilson, of the foreman, having been received, a committee of threbers was appointed to express the feelings entertaine company toward their late Foreman; they, therefore unanimously adopted the resolutions following:—

valet charity—the prevention of a operat an evil seein of acculable importance to the poor emigrant.

The British Protective Emigrant Society surges, with confidence, its claim on the benevolent and charitable, for support, by which means alone it can be maintained in its great object of usefuluses.

It is hoped that merchants and others will give liberal add towards this landible undertaking.

THOS. MONE First Vice ditto, 31 William at, E. F. SANDERSON. First Vice ditto, 31 William at, E. F. SANDERSON. Second 10 William at, E. F. SANDERSON. Second 10 William at, E. W. CANDING, Becretury, 83 Beaver at, E. W. CANDING, Secretury, 83 Beaver at, E. W. CANDING, Secretury, 83 Beaver at, E. W. CANDING, Secretury, 83 Beaver at, British Protective Emigrant Society, 93 Greenwich street. British Consulate, 30 Merchant's Exchange.

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